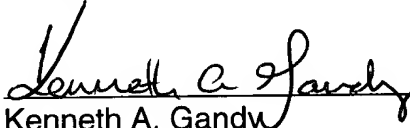


entering the Sequence Listing introduces no new matter. Also, the specification has been amended to introduce references to the sequences where appropriate.

Reconsideration and prompt allowance of the application are thus requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By:


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ATTACHMENT SHOWING CHANGES MADE

A. METHODS

Cardiomyocyte Cell Culture and Myocardial Grafting Protocol. Transgenic mice were generated which carry a fusion gene comprised of the α -cardiac myosin heavy chain (MHC) promoter and a modified β galactosidase (nLAC) reporter. To generate the MHC-nLAC transgenic mice, MHC-nLAC insert DNA (see Figure 1) was purified by absorption onto glass beads, dissolved at a concentration of 5 μ g/ml, and microinjected into the nuclei of one cell inbred C3H3B/FeJ embryos according to established protocols (17). Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis was employed to identify founder animals and to monitor transgene segregation. The sense strand primer 5' – GGTGGGGGCTCTTCACCCCCAGACCTCTCC-3' (SEQ ID No. 1) was localized to the MHC promoter and the antisense strand primer 5'-GCCAGGGTTTTCCCAGTCACGACGTTGT-3' (SEQ ID No. 2) was localized to the nLAC reporter. PCR analyses were as described in (18). The MHC promoter consisted of 4.5 kb of 5' flanking sequence and 1 kb of the gene encompassing exons 1 through 3 up to but not including the initiation codon. The nLAC reporter was modified so as to carry both a eukaryotic translation initiation site and the SV40 nuclear localization signal (19). The mP1 sequences carried an intron, as well as transcriptional termination and polyadenylation signals from the mouse protamine 1 gene.